

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859.

By Telegraph.

THE TRIAL OF HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Court was this morning at about the usual hour, but but commence business till half past 10.

It is stated that the prosecution was prepared if Mrs. Sickles' declaration was received in evidence the fact that in January Sickles and a lady not his wife remained overnight in Barnum's Hotel, at Baltimore. The register of the hotel was in Court for that. It appears, however, from this register that it is first the entry of Mr. Sickles' name in handwriting, then the name of Mrs. Sickles in a different handwriting, neither his.

This preparation shows that if Judge C. had admitted the confession a vast scandal on both sides would have been introduced into the trial, involving persons whose names were not yet mentioned in the affair.

George B. Woodbridge was the first called for the defense.

Examined by Brady—I reside at No. 24 street, Washington; came here in the last of November to be present at the organization of the House of Representatives; was a clerk of the House; knew Key at the time he never spoke to him but once or twice; on day, 26th, I was in Fifteenth street from 10 to 10 o'clock till 3; saw Sickles that afternoon 4 and 5 o'clock at the capitol.

Question—What was, at that time, his appearance and condition?

Answer—When I went first to him he was different from what he had been the day he was in the hall at the rear of the Senate chamber; we had a conversation; I got him into a retiring room and there parted with him after endeavoring to pacify him; he was much affected and distressed; there was with him in that room when I left him; no more that day; saw him next morning 10 o'clock in the library of his own house; his eyes were bloodshot and red; he approached and told me he had sent for me to come to him; he had been weeping; I remained in the house the strangers had left it in the afternoon.

Question—What was his condition during the day?

Answer—He acted like a man in great distress, so much so that I watched him coming and going constantly.

Question—Why?

Mr. Carlisle—That is not material. said there was a strange manner about him time he came into the room where I pressed his hands to his temples and wept over to the secretary and sob; he appeared to be in great distress; every time he came upon him he would clasp his temples and sob and cry, so much so that I told him to go to his room, they would relieve him; would raise his hands and exclaim so that these fits would take him before he could get to the secretary, where he went as if to himself, and then he would bow down his head.

Witness saw Key passing opposite the house looking towards it and waved his hand several times; Sickles came into the room where witness was and said that the witness passed my house; he was very much excited; attempted to calm him; he threw off witness and turned into the hall without a hat; the last I saw of him till he came into the hall with the officers.

The witness was asked whether he had any communication of an exciting nature with Sickles at the capitol.

Mr. Ould objected, and an excited discussion ensued between him and Mr. Stanton, caused the public prosecutor with being by a thirst for blood, and that he limit the prisoner to vengeance.

Mr. Ould replied warmly, terming counsel a bruiser and bully.

Mr. Stanton responded, saying, that the people claimed by Mr. Ould would lead him to the foot of the gallows. He had not the Ould's acquaintance, and after his language he did not desire to cultivate it. [Great applause from the spectators.] He ended by Mr. Ould's remarks.

The argument was closed by Mr. Carlisle, which the Judge decided the evidence was inadmissible.

John Cuyler, A. E. Young, Charles B. Selby Parker were examined—Saw Key the handkerchief.

William Rapley—Saw Mrs. Sickles at the avenue, on Thursday, before the tragedy; showed a letter which he had been given by Thomas Brown testified to getting James to take the lock from the door of the prison house.

Jacob Wagner testified to the same effect. Court adjourned.

During argument Messrs. Stanton and Key had a sharp encounter, and the proceedings the day were quite spirited.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Court crowded to-day as it has been since commencement of this memorable trial. There is no abate a jot; it rather became intensified from day to day. There is so much consumed in the argument of questions, little progress is made, and weeks may elapse before the trial will be brought to a close.

The Court was opened at half past 10 and soon after the prisoner was brought in less careworn than formerly.

Jacob Wagner, the locksmith, was recalled to make some corrections in his testimony.

Witness: No one spoke to me but the man; I heard Mr. Pendleton's name mentioned by this gentleman (pointing to Mr. Lee Jones, who sits beside the prosecuting counsel, the man I took to be Mr. Pendleton; it colored man who sent for me; I went back door; the front door was locked; I unlocked the back door and found it was the lock had not been broken; this was the week after Key's death; the gentlemen were up stairs, I think; do not remember coming down, nor did I go up stairs; I was in the yard and saw them go up stairs; not superintend taking off the lock, nor give any directions; the lock I put on a different kind of lock from that I took off.

John M. Seely examined. Saw witness off the lock; saw the opening of the back door; heard the order given to take the lock off door; Mr. Charles Lee Jones and Mr. Jones were present; one of them directed the witness to remove it; Louis Pool was present; lock was taken off; think it was the Tuesday week following the death of Pendleton; Jones, Seely, the colored man were present; Pendleton ordered the lock taken from the door and replaced by a new one after this order Jones and Pendleton stairs and examined that portion of the lock known Jones by sight, and the reason was Pendleton.

Carlisle, interrupting—It is not necessary to state that; there is no doubt about it; doubt about its being Pendleton.

Rev. C. H. A. Bulkeley, clergyman, whether he knew the liability of Sickles to sudden excitement. The District Attorney objected, unless the excitability went to the point of insanity.

Argument resumed, during which Mr. Stanton proposed, in addressing the jury to them about insanity in all its varieties. Some men are lunatics for a few days, years, and some are incurably insane, believed that any man of intelligence can have his opinion on the different phases of insanity.

Brady wanted to prove that Mr. Sickles was greatly excited at his feelings, came positively insane, and had to be restrained.

Carlisle withdrew his objection.

Witness—The incident which I am now stating occurred, I think, in the year 1840, on the occasion of the death of Prof. Da Ponte of New York. He was a kind patron and friend of Sickles; or rather I might say that Sickles regarded by us students as his protégé, whom Da Ponte took a special interest in his education.

In the cemetery where Prof. Da Ponte died, immediately after his body was lowered into the ground, Sickles broke out into a spasmodic grief and most frantic grief, and tore up and down the graveyard, and I might say, even yelling, so much so that it was impossible for us, who were his friends, to modify him in any measure by words. He restrained him, and thus we took him to the cemetery. The demonstration that he made was called one of frantic grief. The impression is that he tore his clothes and had not swear positively as to that; the other very indelibly impressed on my mind.

Cross examined by Mr. Ould—Cannot exactly say what Mr. Sickles' age at that time was. It was in 1840; cannot say this. Sickles' grief lasted—some twenty-five and ten minutes; saw no trace of him following; two or three days after did not notice anything extraordinary in his appearance. I might say possibly appeared to be rather light headed and very much so under the circumstances. Heartedness seemed unnatural in connection with the grief he had exhibited. It was respect to the first manifestation it was remarkable one I saw. I have been a minister for several years and have nothing like it.

Major Hopkins' coachman: Saw Key this morning; he was shot about half past 10; saw Key in the middle of Lafayette square back and forth two or three times to street; that was all I saw on Sunday; did not see him on Monday or Wednesday; before he was killed past me five or six times; saw a handkerchief two or three times; came out and joined him at the corner of street and Madison place; saw them go to the street and lost sight of them on the corner of John Street.

Did you know her?

To the best of my opinion it was Mrs. Nancy Brown, a middle-aged woman next placed on the stand. As she was next to her, she said she did not distinctly, and wanted to understand it; near the clerk and took the oath.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I live on the street; my husband is the President's gentleman; I saw him on the Wednesday before he was shot.

"Where did you see him?"

"I saw him going into a house on street next but one to where I live."

Carlisle tried to stop the answer; he there must be some point of time when would hear and determine.

Mrs. Nancy Brown was called, and she followed:

I know Mr. Key and have often seen him last time I saw him was on Wednesday his death.

Mr. Brady—Where did you see him?

Witness—I saw him—

Mr. Carlisle—Stop, stop.

Witness, [hurriedly]—I saw him at house, on Fifteenth street, next to mine.

The witness' determination to be heard laughter among the crowd.

The Great Billiard Match.

The New York Post has the following:

As the game of billiards has become a fashionable and highly respectable amusement, numbering in this city alone many thousand votaries, who are more or less proficient in it, and as it is perhaps the most graceful and healthful of all popular sports, combining a gentle and varied exercise of the muscles with scientific and mental interest, we think it worth while to report at length the particulars of the great match played last night at Detroit:

The rival players were Michael Phelan, of this city, and John Seereiter, of Detroit. Phelan has long been the most skillful player in the country, and in all the matches that he has played has come off conqueror. His great excellence in the game does not consist so much in the brilliancy of his shots, although he has made some of the most astonishing on record, as in the perfect coolness with which he plays, and in his ability to leave the balls, as it is termed, i. e., to leave them after one count in such a position as to secure another count for himself, or when he cannot count, to leave them in an awkward state for his adversary. This finesse is, of course, half the game; but the impetuous confidence with which he continues his play, under all circumstances, adverse or propitious, is what gives him his superiority.

John Seereiter is a German, and though a young man, is already the most famous player of the West. He played a match lately with a celebrated player in Detroit, and won. His runs or counts are often remarkable—higher, we believe, than any Phelan has ever made. But it is doubtful whether he has the steadiness of nerve which characterizes the other.

The present match was made some weeks since; and is played, we regret to say, for a purse of ten thousand dollars. At the same time, outside bets, among the classes of people who allow themselves to engage in gambling, we have little doubt, to five times that amount, have been wagered. A special hall was prepared in Detroit for the exhibition, and several hundred tickets issued, at five dollars each, for the admission of spectators.

We copy from the Detroit Advertiser the conclusion of the play:

3 o'clock—Phelan turns his 16th 100, and is 1,603—35 points ahead.

3:30 o'clock—The game now stands 1,702 for Phelan; 1,641 for Seereiter—Phelan playing. There is really nothing to report; both are playing close, careful and well. Everything works on harmoniously—no need of an umpire; he has been appealed to but once, and then rather as a matter of form than because of real difference.

Seereiter turns his 17th 100 at 3:40—Phelan 28 ahead. Numbers dropping in at the hall; look as if they had been in bed and got up to see the close of the match.

4:02—Phelan turns his 18th 100, and is yet playing, leading Seereiter (who now plays) 106 points.

Seereiter's execution has certainly improved perceptibly since the first 100. He huddles his balls with more care, drives them before him better, and though he has not the delicacy of touch of Phelan, he makes some elegant strong shots around the table, the angles of which he seems to find by instinct.

At 4:37 Phelan turns on to his last 100, and at the close of his play the game stands, Phelan 1,924; Seereiter 1,849.

The game along here becomes more close and cautious—Phelan holding himself twice to avoid uncertain play and bad breaks, and for position, also giving him a miss twice. At this point, holding himself once, with the remaining three balls out and in line, Seereiter handsomely strung them all. Phelan banked short, and Seereiter on the run made 14.

The game is approaching to a crisis. Phelan has but 42 to go. He has just taken his seat, having made 19 of them and then retired to the pocket. Seereiter now follows in the rear 104 points, and makes but 9. At 4:50 they stand, Phelan 22 to make, Seereiter 114. Everybody quiet, but chuck full of yells for their side, if their side wins. Of these Seereiter makes 18. Phelan takes the cue, and in breathless excitement, so still that you could hear a pin drop, runs the 22 and wins, and with a modesty equal to his merit, when greeted by an enthusiastic worshipper, as the "Champion of the world," shakes his head and looks modestly towards his friends. "It was the hardest job I ever undertook," is Phelan's own view of the matter, and we endorse it. Seereiter played well, and excellently well, and stands second best. If he lost at all, it was for lack of sporting judgment and experience.

And, in conclusion, everything has gone off pleasantly and kindly. Mr. Phelan and his friends have our money, and "sacked it" in so courteous a way, we can only say, "let it slide;" our turn may come by-and-by. In the meantime, we wish them a pleasant journey back to Gotham and "York State;" though they may travel at the expense of our citizens, and as for "our John" and his friends, they were not so badly beaten after all.

Seereiter made his count of 1,904, in 912 shots, while Phelan made his of 2,000 in 1,004. The game closed at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Phelan was waited upon last evening by a deputation of responsible gentlemen of this city, who also submit to him a proposition to repeat his play with Seereiter, for a stake of \$10,000 a side. He declined the offer, however, declaring the necessity of his departure for New York this morning.

NEW ORLEANS RACES—SPRING MEETING—METAIRIE COURSE—FIFTH DAY.

SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, April 7, 1859.—Club Purse, \$800. Two mile heats.

A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. Big Ellen, by imp. Glencoe, out of Arraline, 3 years..... 1 1

D. F. Kenner's ch. f. La Variete, by Louis D'Or, out of Louisa Jordan, 3 yrs..... 3 2

J. S. Hunter's b. f. Lorette, by imp. Sovereign, dam by Thornhill, 3 years..... 2 8

TIME.

First heat..... 2:00½ Second heat..... 1:49½

21 mile..... 1:48½ 1:51½

3:49½ 3:41

METAIRIE COURSE—SPRING MEETING—SIXTH DAY.

SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, April 8.—Club Purse, \$600; mile heats, 8 in 5.

D. F. Kenner's br. f. Sigma, by Epsilon, out of imp. Varileta, 3 years..... 1 1

F. Scruggs' bl. f. Ella Moon, by imp. Albion, dam by Wagner, 3 years..... 2 4

Col. A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. Eliza Logan, by Frosty, dam by Ruffin, 4 years..... 4 2

James Jackson's b. c. Hempland, by imp. York-shire, out of Blinkey, 3 years..... 3 4

J. L. Hunter's ch. f. Kate Jewell, by Wagner, out of Magnolia, 4 years..... 5 dist.

Time, 1:56—1:56—1:58½.

METAIRIE COURSE—SEVENTH DAY.—Yesterday the Club purse of \$1,500, at four-mile heats, was run for. There were but three entries.

ENTRIES.

1—A. L. Bingaman entered b. c. Capt. Travis, by York-shire, dam Margaret Woods, by Prism, 3 years old. Colors, white and red.

2—Captain W. J. Minor entered b. f. Bonnie Lassie, by Glencoe, dam Magdalen, by Medoc; 4 years old. Color, dark blue.

3—T. & T. W. Doswell entered ch. f. Fanny Washington, by Revenue, dam Sarah Washington, by Zingaree; 3 years old. Colors, orange and orange.

The Virginia filly had the call, at slight odds, against the field.

SUMMARY.

T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. f. Fanny Washington, 3 years old..... 1 1

A. L. Bingaman's b. c. Capt. Travis, 3 years old..... 2 2

W. J. Minor's b. f. Bonnie Lassie, 4 years old..... 3 drn

TIME.

First heat—8:13½; second heat—8:26.

N. O. Delta, April 10th.

METAIRIE COURSE.—LAST DAY.—MONDAY, APRIL 11th.—Metairie Stakes for 2 year olds. Subscription, \$200; Forfeit, \$100; \$300 added by the Club. Mile heats.

SUMMARY.

Wm. J. Minor's ch. c. Mario, by Voucher, out of Norma..... 1 1

A. Lecompte's ch. c. Uncle Jeff, by Lecompte, out of Miss Riddle..... 2 2

D. F. Kenner's ch. f. Souvenir, by Lecompte, out of Medina..... 3 3

W. B. Wood's gr. c. Alf. Morgan, by Grey Eagle, out of Margaret Edna..... 4 dist.

A. L. Bingaman's ch. c. Steve Powers, by Lecompte, out of Miss Riddle..... 5 dist.

Jno. Campbell's ch. c., by Wagner, dam by imp. Glencoe..... dist.

Time, 1:49—1:48.

Same Day.—Club Purse, \$300; mile heats.

Gen. S. M. Westmore's (J. S. Hunter's) b. f. Lorette, by imp. Sovereign, dam by Thornhill, 3 years..... 1 1

Col. A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. Eliza Logan, by Frosty, dam by Ruffin, 4 years..... 2 2

Time, 1:51½—1:48½.

A DEFAULTING CASHIER CAUGHT.—W. J. H. Robinson, Deputy Sheriff of Monroe county, Indiana, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Texas, having in custody J. A. McKorkel, absconding cashier of the Peoples' Bank of Richmond, Indiana.

McKorkel left for parts unknown, in October last, with fifteen thousand dollars of the bank funds, and the services of Mr. Robinson were secured by the bank to look him up.

Robinson having received information by some means that McKorkel was in Texas, he passed through our city on the 4th of January last for that State.

After traveling till the first of April through the State, receiving ever and anon information of the defaulter being about somewhere, he finally pointed upon him in San Antonio, and lost no time in starting homeward with his prisoner. Robinson leaves with McKorkel this evening for Louisville on the J. C. Fremont, and from thence via Jeffersonville by railroad to Indianapolis.—N. O. Delta, April 13th.

ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

—We regret to learn that an accident occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad, yesterday, resulting in the death of two brakemen and the reception of dangerous injuries by seven A. M. Clayton, of Mississippi, and six or seven other passengers, none of whose names have as yet transpired. The train to which the accident occurred was the one leaving Grand Junction for Holly Springs at two o'clock last evening, which was thrown from the track when about three miles distant from the former place. There were fortunately but few passengers on the train at the time, or the loss of life must have been much greater. We are without particulars, further than that the two brakemen mentioned were instantly killed, and that the injuries received by Judge Clayton, and a Mr. Jones are of such a serious character as to render their recovery exceedingly problematical. The cause of the accident was probably owing to the damage produced by the heavy rains of Tuesday night, which proved disastrous to the railroads in all directions so far as heard from.—Memphis Bulletin 14th.

Washington Irving attained his seventieth year on the 3d instant. His neighbors indicated their remembrance by offerings of flowers, and by visits and greetings. Although during the past winter he has suffered from sleeplessness and asthma, he is, on the whole, improving in health. Happy is it that he has lived to put the finishing touch to his Life of Washington, and happier still that he can look backward from a serene and honored old age, upon a literary career of more than half a century, free from all bitterness, unsullied by reproach, and followed throughout by genial associations and enduring love.—Exchange.

1,500	1,400	700	480	1,155	1,140	1,100
11,	1,610					
ren,	2,415					
d,	1,250					
	1,220					
	835					
	1,350					
	1,130					
April 16.						

friend on the ground. Suffice it to say that upon his arrival in Hawesville, some months ago, Lowe cowed him, to which he very quietly submitted, knowing full well that he was in the wrong.

That women were afraid to pass or let their children pass Lowe's store for fear of a random shot, we utterly deny. That one family, the head of which had been disgraced by Lowe, said such things, is quite probable. But, that it was the truth, no one will for a moment contend. In regard to the assertion that Lowe died unregretted in his community, we have to say, that a more stupendous lie never appeared in print, and could only have been uttered by a miserable craven, who feared Lowe during life, and hates him in death. The reasons that the community have for not avenging his death, are identical with those of Louisville for not avenging the outrages of Bloody Monday.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Protection of Slavery in the Territories—Vindication of the Views of the Kentucky Age.

Editors Louisville Courier: In the Cincinnati Enquirer of Wednesday, the 16th inst., there appeared a brief statement of the position of the Kentucky Age on the subject of Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories of the United States. The views of the Kentucky Age on that subject are in my opinion correct, and embody the sentiments of those Southern and Northern Democrats, who maintain that Congress has the right, and that it is its duty, in certain contingencies, to intervene in the Territories to protect slave property. It is believed that when this view is fully presented and clearly understood, that it will address itself strongly to the intelligence, patriotism and sense of justice of the Democracy of the entire North, and that so far from being considered at all obnoxious, it will be at once recognized by them as the only correct and constitutional solution of the question of slavery in the Territories.

The propositions in the article in the Age are, in my opinion, plain, simple and unanswerable—in a word, self-evident. Indeed, I very much regret that the Enquirer did not publish its views and let them speak for themselves, rather than state the position in such a manner as, unintentionally no doubt, to do it injustice. The objections to the principle of intervention for protection are attributable more to a confused idea of the proposition than an actual opposition to it. When this question is thoroughly discussed it will receive the cordial approval of the people of the South without distinction of party, and in my opinion, he made a national test of Democratic orthodoxy, and I regret that any paper in the South, or any Democratic paper anywhere opposes intervention to protect slavery in the Territories—I regret it because in a few months at furthest, they will be compelled to explain away their present heretical opinions.

In its reply to the article of the Age the Enquirer, announces the startling fact that "the Democracy of the Free States do not and never did believe that slavery exists in the Territories under the Constitution of the United States." It is right that the Enquirer should be thus explicit. The question must be met fairly and squarely, and if this be the position of the Northern Democracy, it is well that the South should know it. But we, of the South, are unwilling to believe that the Enquirer is the exponent of sound Northern Democratic sentiment on this subject and there is scarcely a doubt that its position will be promptly condemned and repudiated by every Constitutional Democrat in the land. It is and always has been the boast of the National Democracy that they are and always have been a Constitutional party. The Democracy of the North have defended and upheld the rights of the people of the South, not because they entertained any peculiar affection for slavery, but because the right to hold slaves was guaranteed by the Constitution. They have always been willing to maintain our Constitutional rights; and now if they are unwilling to stand where they have always stood for fear of being unable to carry a single Northern State in the approaching Presidential election, there is then certainly a marked and significant demoralization and degeneracy in Northern Democratic sentiment. Are the Northern Democracy still willing to stand by the Constitution and its guaranties? are they willing to plant themselves on its compromises, and follow the Constitution wherever it leads? If so, then we have a common platform on which all true Democrats North and South may unite, if not any union of our party is merely the result of an intense desire to hold the offices and wield the patronage of the General Government.

Notwithstanding the views of the Enquirer, I believe the Democracy of the North will recognize the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and will maintain it though it "manacles every slave in the South." The history of the Northern Democracy fully warrants this declaration. Their sacrifices and efforts against the insane spirit of Abolitionism is an earnest of what may be expected of them in the future. They have contended for principle and not merely for power—and this should always be with them the controlling incentive to action; and when the Democratic party shall be so demoralized as to engage in a mere scramble for office, and wholly ignores its distinctive principles to secure success, then the Democracy is reduced to the pitiable level of all the other miserable parties of the day, whose acknowledged bond of union is the cohesive power of public plunder.

But is the position of the Enquirer constitutional, or is it in direct antagonism to a fair and proper interpretation of that instrument? The question of the existence of slavery in the Territories, under the Constitution of the United States, has been thoroughly and ably discussed before the Supreme Court—it has been adjudicated upon, and the opinion of that high tribunal, as rendered in the Dred Scott case, is that "slavery exists in the Territories under the Constitution of the United States." Whether the Enquirer assents to this opinion or objects to it, is a matter of very little consequence. Certain it is that it is an opinion which will last so long as our confederacy lasts, and which is and will be recognized by every true constitutional Democrat, both in the South and North. The Democracy of the North cannot and will not join the Enquirer in any crusade against the opinion of the Supreme Court, when they are fully convinced that that opinion is clear, perspicuous, unanswerable, and equal and just in all its operations. In order that the opinions of the Enquirer and the Age may be clearly understood, I will reproduce them side by side, and then leave to the reader to determine which occupies the stronger position.

POSITION OF THE "KENTUCKY AGE."

"We hold that slavery exists in the Territories under the constitution of the United States, and that in such Territories the right of the slaveholder to the protection of his slave property is clear and indisputable, and that any action of a Territorial Legislature having a tendency to weaken or impair this right, either by unfriendly legislation or otherwise, is manifestly violative of the Federal Constitution."

"Should a Territorial Legislature fail to pass laws to protect slave property or laws adverse thereto, then Congress should intervene, not to establish slavery, but to protect each and every citizen of the Territories in the enjoyment of his constitutional rights."

THE POSITION OF THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

"The Democracy of the Free States do not and never did believe that slavery exists in the Territories under the Constitution of the United States.—They believe it is an exclusive State institution, depending on local laws for its support. The Democracy are willing that slavery shall go into all the Territories when the people want it but they will never consent that it shall be forced upon them by Congress, whether they decide it or not."

The positions of the Enquirer and Age are distinct, and stand out in direct antagonism the one to the other. Under these circumstances it would be well to appeal to the highest judicial tribunal of the land, and leave the question to it for a final decision. We subjoin the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Every one can see that it fully and completely sustains the position of the Age, and it is directly opposed to the obnoxious and untenable doctrines of the Enquirer:

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

"The Territory was acquired by the General Government as the representative and trustee of the people of the United States, and it must, therefore, be held in that character for their common and equal rights."

"The Territory being a part of the U. States, the Government and the citizens both enter it under the authority of the Constitution, with their respective rights defined and marked out."

"No word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entitles property of that kind to less protection than property of any other description. The only power conferred is the power coupled with the duty of GUARDING AND PROTECTING THE OWNER IN HIS RIGHTS."

"Upon these considerations it is the opinion of the Court that the act of Congress, which prohibited a citizens from holding and owning property of this kind in the Territory of the United States, etc., is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void."

I might make numerous citations from the writings of distinguished and prominent Northern Democrats to show that they heartily approve the opinion of the Supreme Court, and regard the position of the Enquirer as one pregnant with error. I will, however, make another quotation, which, of itself, is enough to impale completely the editor of the Enquirer. It is an extract from Mr. BUCHANAN's letter to Prof. Sillman. It may be that the Enquirer endorsed this letter when it originally appeared:

OPINION OF MR. BUCHANAN.

"Slavery existed at that period, [the time of the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill,] and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunals known to our laws. How it could ever have been doubted is a mystery."

But fearful that neither the opinion of the Supreme Court nor of Mr. Buchanan will avail anything with the editor of the Enquirer, I will quote a passage from the Nebraska-Kansas act, prepared by Mr. Douglas, which is a clear recognition of the Constitutional existence of slavery:

"In all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property or title in controversy."

This is a virtual acknowledgment of the right of property in slaves in the Territories under the Constitution; for it would be supreme folly to establish a tribunal to determine title to slaves, if the right to hold them did not exist.

Indeed it is a matter of surprise that any person should doubt for a single moment, the existence of this right in its fullest and most unrestricted extent. If the right to slave property in the Territories does not exist under the Constitution, it can have no legal existence whatever. Congress is but the creature of the Constitution; the Territorial Legislature is merely the agent of Congress, and its action is limited and restricted to its delegated powers. So Congress is only the trustee of the States, and holds the Territories as trustee for the common benefit of all the States, and it is certainly very clear that any discrimination against slavery either by Congress or the Territorial Legislature, would be a manifest betrayal of trust. Congress has neither the power to abolish or impair the right in slave property, but possesses the power coupled with the duty to grant and protect it. So says the Supreme Court, and the South is willing to abide by and uphold its decision.

There is a manifest difference between intervention to protect, and intervention to abolish or destroy property. The Cincinnati platform proclaims the doctrine of non-intervention with the institution of slavery in the States, Territories, and in the District of Columbia; but this non-intervention was most certainly not intended to preclude the idea of protection of slave property.

It proclaimed the idea of non-intervention in the District of Columbia; but still Congress protects slavery there. So, also, in regard to the States. It was never meant to prevent the protection of slave property, by the enactment of the fugitive slave law. The principle involved in the protection of slave property by the fugitive slave law and by laws protecting slavery in the District of Columbia, involves precisely the same principle as the protection of slavery in the Territories.

It will not do to say that the Supreme Court in the final arbiter of this question. The failure of the Territorial Legislature to pass protective laws, cannot be reached by the Supreme Court. True, we would possess the constitutional right to hold slave property there, but we would not possess the power to hold it without protective laws. The Fugitive Slave law presents a similar case. Under the Federal Constitution, we possess the right to reclaim fugitives from labor, but that right is nothing without the passage of a law to carry it out. And it would certainly be exceedingly difficult for the Supreme Court to provide a remedy for the failure of Congress to pass a fugitive slave law, but not more difficult than it would be for the Supreme Court to provide a remedy for a failure of the Territorial Legislature to pass laws protecting the rights of slave holders.

But it is needless to multiply citations or arguments. The point is clear, and we are greatly surprised that the Enquirer should have been misled into advancing arguments so untenable and absurd. To sum up the matter: the position of the Enquirer is in contravention to the opinion of the Supreme Court, at war even with the sentiments of Northern Democrats, is in antagonism to the Nebraska-Kansas act, and is not sustained by any rational deductions of sound reason. On the contrary, the position of the Age is in harmony with the opinion of the Supreme Court, the sentiments of the President, and the view of true Northern Democrats, the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas act, and sustained by every consideration of constitutional right and equity, as well as by plain, simple, and unanswerable argument.

The views of the Enquirer I consider radically wrong—worse, if possible, than Wilmot Provisoism. The position it assumes involves a manifest and palpable absurdity. It holds that the creature is greater than the creator; and whilst denying the right of Congress to legislate on slavery, concedes that right to the Territorial legislature—the mere agent of Congress. It holds that the Territorial legislature, deriving all its powers from Congress, may legitimately do what Congress may not do. The South is equally as safe with Congress as with the Territorial squatters, and when it is agreed that the Territorial legislature may cripple or abolish slavery, then we are powerless in the Territories of the Union.

But the editor of the Enquirer assails the doctrine of intervention to protect slavery, and in allusion to the article in the Age, facetiously remarks "that the editor of the Age ought to have political sense enough to know that Congressional aid for slavery in the Territories can never be obtained." If there be any special or overwhelming argument in this declaration of the Enquirer, I frankly confess, I have been wholly unable to discover it. Now, if it means that after it shall have been clearly demonstrated that Congressional protection is right and Constitutional, and its exercise obligatory on Congress, still the North, having the majority, will refuse to regard, recognize or carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and the rights it secures, then its position is clearly understood. The South will know how to act in such contingency. When our constitutional rights are laughed at and ignored, the North will find that the South acknowledges no union with States which disregard and trample on the Federal Constitution.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., March 21, 1859.

LETTER FROM HARRODSBURG.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

Melancholy Suicide of A. E. Gibbons, Esq., Editor of the Harrodsburg Transcript.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., April 12, 1859.

Editors Louisville Courier: A gloom overspreads our town. This afternoon, about three o'clock, A. E. Gibbons, Esq., shot himself through the head, on the grounds of the United States Military Asylum, located in this place. He was found, shortly after, by a man passing through the grounds, but was not alive. The alarm was given, several persons soon reached the spot, and upon being asked who did it, his response was, "King Alcohol." A few minutes before he was found, he was in conversation with Sargeant Devit, who has charge of the Asylum, and the remarks he made to Devit leave no ground for belief that any one but himself committed the deed, although they did not create a suspicion at the time. It is now six o'clock, and, strange to say, he still lives, though the ball penetrated his brain, and passed almost entirely through his head. Attending physicians think it impossible for him to live through the night. Those who are somewhat acquainted with his financial matters, express the opinion that pecuniary embarrassment caused him to put an end to his existence. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He leaves a wife and six youthful children upon the cold charities of the world. Yours, in haste,

DOUBLEYOU.

Democratic Meeting in Trimble.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Trimble at the Court House in Bedford, on the 11th inst., it being County Court day, M. T. Abbott, Esq., was called to the chair.

After the objects of the meeting were stated, the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of N. Parker, Wm. Gatewood, S. Gatewood, Richard Bell and Wm. O. Callis, reported the following:

WHEREAS, It is a time-honored custom of the Democracy to meet frequently and express their views on the political topics of the day, as well as to nominate their candidates for the several offices, &c., therefore, be it resolved,

1. That we concur with our Oldham and Henry friends in holding a convention at Jericho on the 23d inst., and will meet them, and, in accordance with the established rule, let the candidate for the next State Senatorial seat be chosen from Oldham county.

2. That E. M. Garriott, M. T. Abbott, F. A. Adams, A. J. Bartlett, S. J. Guthrie, N. Parker, Wm. H. Gatewood, Wm. H. Vawter, J. B. Pierce, S. Gatewood, Wm. Samuel, J. W. Stewart, W. J. Wright, A. J. Wright, J. F. Butler, Wm. Teague, Thos. Piles, R. Bell, Thos. O'Brien, Wm. P. Ewing, J. D. Miles, Geo. Bell, Jacob Trout, Jas. Chowning, John Nickolson, Jos. Miller, W. R. Morgan, Wm. O. Callis, John J. Morgan, Peter Burton, A. S. Hoskins, Lindsey Cooper, Ben. P. Connell, Geo. Miller, J. A. Marley, Jas. Kaley and M. D. Abbott be appointed delegates to said Convention.

3. That we fully indorse the nomination of our bold champions of Democracy, Beriah Magoffin and Linn Boyd, and will use all honorable means in our power to secure them an increased Democratic majority in little Trimble.

4. That the course pursued in Congress by our accomplished and talented representative, J. W. Stevenson, meets our hearty approval, and has reflected honor not only on his constituency, but on the honorable body of which he is a member; and, in view of this, he is, therefore, our first choice for re-nomination. And, although we have many able and worthy men who may aspire to the honor, yet, with all due deference to them, we say he is good enough for us.

5. That we hail with pride the announcement of the name of the Hon. James Guthrie for the first office in the gift of the people of this proud confederacy, and that his stern integrity, his spotless character and unswerving devotion, throughout his whole life, to the upholding and maintaining of Democratic principles, eminently qualifies him for that elevated and highly responsible office.

6. That we cannot let this occasion pass without indorsing the course of the Louisville Courier. Its staunch and fixed determination as a public journal in maintaining and defending, boldly and fearlessly, Democratic principles, meets our hearty approval, and we hereby pledge ourselves to give it all the patronage in our power.

7. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Courier, Louisville Democrat and Frankfort Yeoman.

M. T. ABBOTT, Ch'n.
M. M. PENROA, Sec.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

New Race Course Meeting.

At a meeting of stockholders in the National Race Course, held at the Galt House, on the 8th of April, Jno. K. Viley, Vice President, took the chair, and Samuel B. Thomas was appointed secretary. The committee on location, by Thos. H. Hunt, reported the purchase of Woodlawn, containing about 150 acres, of Geo. E. H. Gray, at the price of \$21,000.

On motion of R. A. Alexander, resolved,

1. That the action of the committee is hereby approved, and they are requested to have the property conveyed in trust, for the benefit of the subscribers, to Isaac Everett and R. Atchison Alexander, until such organization is made as will enable them legally to convey it to officers of the association.

2. That a call of one hundred dollars upon each share of stock, payable in cash, is hereby made.

3. That a further call of one hundred dollars payable in six, and one hundred dollars payable in twelve months is also made.

4. That the committee on location, acting in concert with the President and Vice President, are hereby authorized to lay out two tracks on the property; one for a running and one for a trotting course; and also to have all needful stands, &c., &c., erected.

5. That a Committee on Rules, appointed at a previous meeting of the subscribers, are requested to suggest proper rules and regulations for the government of the Association to a future meeting.

6. That the President is requested to enter into a contract with the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington Railroad Companies, in accordance with the terms suggested in the letter of W. A. Dudley to B. J. Adams.

7. That the President is authorized and requested to appoint an agent to collect the cash called on stock, and take notes for the balance at six and twelve months, payable to the order of Isaac Everett, President.

8. That it is inexpedient to have a racing meeting until next fall, and the time of the meeting shall be fixed and only announced by the President after consultation with owners of racing stock.

9. That the President and Vice Presidents are hereby authorized to employ a superintendent to take charge of the race course and improvements, and give him whatever compensation they may deem proper.

[Signed.] JOHN R. VILEY, Pres't.
SAMUEL B. THOMAS, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democracy and such Old-Line Whigs of Fayette county as act with us, was held at the Court House, on yesterday, to appoint delegates to represent this county in the Democratic Convention to be held at Nicholasville on the 3d of May prox.

The resolutions endorsing the Congressional course of Hon. James B. Clay, and expressing a desire for his re-nomination by the District Convention, but echoes the voice of the Democracy of every county which has yet spoken on the subject. Bourbon, Nicholas, Franklin and Fayette have already called upon him to enter the field, while such is known to be the universal preference of the remaining counties, each of which have, in County Convention during the past winter, approved his record.—*Lex. States*, 12th.

"THE DROP-FELL."—A terrible drop fell in that ocean of crime, the blood-stained city of Baltimore, yesterday, when four persons in the prime of their life suffered death on the gallows. Four lives suddenly cut off, and not for one, but four distinct mournful spectacle in any civilized community. Humanity stands aghast at it, and it may well be asked what the causes are of such a terrible state of things. Political arrogance and exclusiveness led in Baltimore to lawlessness, brutality, and rude violence.

By violence citizens were deprived of their votes—by violence police officers were brought into office, and some of them, in their turns, became the victims of violence, and were murdered for endeavoring to check the unbearable terrorism of the "Plug Uglies," and yesterday these murderers met an untimely death on the gallows, by retributive justice. Three of these wretched men asserted their innocence. What a horrible thought if the assertion be true in one single case only.

Yet, when anarchy threatens, and bloody deeds and violence have become the order of the day, how easily might not the general excitement extend over to the halls of justice, unconsciously influencing the mind and verdict of witnesses and of juries. Every friend of humanity will hope with us, that with the fatal drop that fell yesterday in Baltimore may terminate the dark regime of lawlessness and rowdiness that has so long swayed its bloody sceptre over that unfortunate city.—*Pennsylvanian*, 9th.